

Caledonian Mercury

No. 12,138.

EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, JULY 8. 1799.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

Theatre-Royal.

MRS KEMBLE

DOES himself the honour of informing the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, That MRS SIDMONS will make her first appearance in Edinburgh, on THURSDAY July 11th, in

THE TRAGEDY OF

DOUGLAS.

Mr SIDMONS; Mr BEW; Mr WOODS;

And the character of Lady Randolph by

MRS SIDMONS.

To which will be added,

CATHERINE & PETRUCHIO.

Tickets to be had, and places for the boxes to be taken, at the Box-office of the Theatre.

INDIA MUSLINS

W. ALLAN

Having just got to hand from the Company's last Sale, a Capital Assortment of INDIA MUSLINS, particularly Stripes, Jacquets, Mulls and Long Cloths, takes the liberty of informing the Ladies, that he is now selling them in Whole and Half Pieces, at a very trifling advance on the London wholesale prices.

His assortment of Black and White Patent Veils and Cloths, Silk Handkerchiefs, Thread Laces, Straw Hats, Fans, Flowers and Feathers, &c. is not to be surpassed in town. N.B.—W. A. has received, within these few days, in addition to his extensive and choice assortment of Printed Goods, a few Cambric Muslin Dresses, entire New Patterns; also some Pieces of Black Calicoes and Muslins, of a very Superior Colour; the whole of which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms.

No. 7. SOUTH BRIDGE, 8th July, 1799.

TEAS

From 6d. to 1s. per Pound Cheaper than they were, AT SHEPARD'S TEA SHOP, SOUTH BRIDGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

A Great Fall in the Price of TEAS having taken place at the last Sale of the India Company, he is happy in announcing the same to his Customers and the Public in general; his object is a quick return of money, and a very small profit.

Fine Souchong Tea that was 6s. is now 5s. per lb. Souchong and Congou ditto, 5s. 6d. do. 4s. 9d. Fine Congou ditto, 5s. do. 4s. 6d. Congou ditto, 4s. 6d. do. 4s. 4d. Congou Leaf, from 3s. to 3s. 6d. Bohea, 2s. 2d. do. 2s. 6d. Fine Pekon Tea, 7s. now 6s. Superfine Hyson Green 9s. do. 8s. Ditto, ditto, 8s. do. 7s. 6d. Fine Hyson Green, 7s. do. 6s. 6d. Hyson Green, 6s. do. 5s. 6d. Superior Cochineal Tea, 12s. do. 11s. Superfine Gun Powder, 11s. now 10s. Patent Cocoa—Chocolates—Raw and Roasted Coffee, with Fresh Spices and Groceries of the best qualities, at low prices. Sugar to Tea Customers at prime cost. N.B.—Dealers supplied on the lowest terms possible.

SALT FISH AND SALT FOR SALE

To be sold by public auction, at the Warehouse of Ramsay, Williamson, & Co. Leith, on Thursday the 11th of July, at 11 o'clock noon.

39 Barrels of SALT FISH—and

A Quantity of FOREIGN SALT.

Being the cargo of the fishing vessel, the Stadt Arundahl, vice to his Majesty's sloop of war Victor, John Rennie, Esq. Commander.

RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, & CO. Agents.

TOBACCO FOR SALE

To be sold by public auction, within William Muir's Auction Room, opposite the Exchange, on Friday the 19th current, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE HOGSHEADS

PRIME GEORGIA TOBACCO. To be put up in

such lots as may be most agreeable to the purchasers.

The Samples and conditions of Sale to be seen at our Counting-house three days previous to that of the sale, on the morning of which the samples will be removed to the Auction Room.

The whole of this Parcel of Tobacco (equal to any James River) was carefully selected by the shippers, and particularly intended for this market, which being to be sold without reserve, makes it an object worthy the attention of manufacturers and dealers. ARCHD. CAMPBELL & CO. GLASGOW, July 2, 1799.

NAVIGATION

BETWEEN LONDON, LEITH, AND BERWICK.

THE OLD SHIPPING COMPANY OF BERWICK having been solicited by many of their Friends to load and deliver their vessels at a wharf, being more safe and convenient than in the Stream—the Company therefore give notice, That their Vessels will occupy the Wharf facing Burr Street, Lower East Smithfield, (hitherto Briant's), now to be called *The Leith and Berwick Wharf*, where there is an extensive and convenient accommodation for the reception of all kinds of goods.

The Old Shipping Company have at present Ten Vessels constantly employed between London, Leith, and Berwick. They have two New Vessels on the stocks, of 130 tons each, one of which will be ready for sea in a few weeks hence, the other in October next; all fitted up in the most commodious manner for Goods and Passengers. With these, and occasional Hired Vessels, it is the intention of the Company to sail three Vessels weekly for Leith and Berwick. Goods for Leith will go in Vessels direct, without calling at Berwick.

Mess. PAXTON and LAURIE, at the Wharf, London, Wm. GAINLY, Leith, and RICHARD TON, Berwick, will carefully receive and forward goods in the most expeditious and cheap manner, and every exertion will be made by the Company to merit a continuation of those favours which they have enjoyed from their Friends and the Public for nearly forty years.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Berwick Old Shipping Company's Smack,

CERES PACKET,

THOMAS BRUCE MASTER,

Will take in goods till Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock, when she will sail.

Old Shipping Co's Office, Leith, 5th July 1799.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Union Shipping Company's Armed Smack,

KELSO PACKET,

ROBERT MOOR MASTER, and

SPRIGLITLY PACKET,

J. TAYLOR MASTER,

Will take in goods, the Kelso till Wednesday morning, at seven o'clock; and the Spriglitly till Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, when they will sail.

Union Shipping Co's Office, Leith, July 8. 1799.

FRENCH PRIVATEER FOR SALE

To be sold by public auction, at the Office of Ramsay, Williamson, & Co. Leith, on Thursday the 11th July current, at twelve o'clock noon.

The French Luggur Privateer,

LE RUSE, of 14 GUNS,

And her Rigging, Sails, and Stores.

Taken in the North Sea by his Majesty's sloop of war Kite, Charles Lydiard, Esq. Commander.

RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, & CO. Agents.

Just Published, on Imperial Paper,

By PAXTON, No. 97, Strand, London,

And G. THOMSON, Edinburgh,

IN FOUR BOOKS, OR TWO VOLUMES,

SELECT SCOTCH SONGS,

In their most simple and approved form, including the Lively as well as the Tender and Plaintive Airs,—and also the most admired IRISH AIRS.

WITH A DELICATE ACCOMPANIMENT,

AND A CHARACTERISTIC

INTRODUCTION & CONCLUSION.

To each Song, composed for the PIANO FORTE & Violin,

BY PLEYEL & KOZELUCH;

Who have also formed many of the AIRS into Duetts,

by adding a Second-voice Part.

The PORTICAL Part will be found worthy of the Music.

Every good Old Song is retained, and, instead of the doggerel and infelicitous Rhymes which defaced many of the AIRS, the admirable and interesting Songs of BURNS are substituted; about FIFTY of which were written purposely for this work, and never before published.

And for the sake of those not familiar with the Scotch Dialect, English Verses, perfectly adapted to the AIRS, are here given in addition to most of the Scotch Songs.

The books may be had separately at 10s. 6d. each. SUBSCRIBERS who take the four books, and those only, will receive two appropriate finished Engravings, by PATON THOMSON, London, from Designs by HAMILTON and ALLAN.

PLEYEL'S SONATAS, with Scotch AIRS for the Piano Forte, may be had as above. All other Sonatas of this kind, published in Pleyel's name, are spurious.

THE IRISH STATE LOTTERY BEGINS DRAWING.

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SEAT OF WAR.

THOMAS BROWN, No. 1. North Bridge Street—has just got

to hand, a few Maps of

SWITZERLAND, ITALY, GERMANY, AND EGYPT.

With a great variety of other Maps, Atlases, &c.

Just received by the Mail Coach, MA SERRAVALLO'S celebrated translation of PIZARRO.

T E E T H.

MR. LAW, DENTIST IN ORDINARY TO HIS

ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c.

TAKES leave most respectfully to acquaint the Nobility,

Gentry, and the Public in general, That he has moved

from his late apartments in Prince's Street, to his new

No. 4. ROSE COURT, NEW TOWN, EDINBURGH.

The distinguished preference with which he has been

honoured, and the very flattering approbation he has hitherto

received, joined to the daily increase of his business, has now

determined him to fix his future residence in the city of Edinburgh,

where he continues to practise his profession of a

Dentist, in the most unobscured manner of the word. He places

on a single Tooth, to that of a whole Set. Not merely to

have the semblance of nature, but so as to become useful in

Mastication, and the desirable faculty of speech. He also

undertakes from a long experience of practice, to cure every

other disorder incident to the Mouth, &c. and res his future

success and reputation on the candour of an impartial public,

in the full confidence of hope, that, although almost an entire

stranger in the Capital, modest merit will not go unnoticed

by the liberal discernment of a generous nation.

Entry, East Side of St. Andrew's Church.

George's Street, or by Thistle Street.

SALE OF A HOUSE IN CASTLE STREET.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT HOUSE IN SOUTH CASTLE STREET which

belonged to Mrs McDowall of Canislaw, consisting

of a parlour, sitting room, and a small kitchen, and a

small garden, with a well, and a small house, and a

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PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. PITT moved that the House do resolve itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the amount of the national debt. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. PITT, in the present view of the question, did not think he should have occasion to take up much of the time of the Committee, as his object was to state the difference between the resolutions which he intended submitting to the Committee, and those which Mr. Tierney had submitted, to supply some omissions and to draw such deductions as he conceived the premises would bear him out in. In the first place, that Hon. Gentleman and he differed with respect to time; he had taken the public debt as it stood now, and at the commencement of the war; he thought the comparison would be much fairer to go farther back, and to take it at the conclusion of the last war in 1784. This, in his own opinion, was the true mode, if Gentlemen wished to compare the ability of the country, instead of beginning at the close of a period of a prosperous peace; he would, therefore, carry this principle, namely, the close of the last war, throughout all his calculations. Mr. Tierney ought to distinguish that part which does not fall on this country, viz. the 12 millions borrowed for Ireland, and the 35 millions to be extinguished by the tax on income. Here the Hon. Member entered into a minute detail, to show that the Hon. Gentleman's (Mr. T.) statements on this head were exaggerated. In 1786 the sinking fund stood at one million, but by accompanying every new creation of capital with a proportional sinking fund, it now amounted to one 16th part of the whole funded debt; so that notwithstanding the increase of the national debt, we were now more near to a total liberation from that burden than we were at the end of last war.

The Hon. Gentleman, in his calculation, had also omitted the one million set apart for the reduction of the national debt in one period, and included it in another; he thought it might have been included in both, or omitted in both. Having made some remarks on this point, he proceeded to the next head, the unfunded debt and outstanding demands. The unfunded debt consisted of Exchequer and Navy bills, and the outstanding debt of different articles. The outstanding debt was always greater in time of war than in peace, and which included many sums which had been defrayed in the preceding year, to the amount of three millions and upwards, and provisions had been made to the total amount of five millions, which ought to be deducted from the seventeen millions of unfunded debt, as stated by the Hon. Gentleman; so that with those deductions which swelled his statements, the difference between the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. T.) and he amounted to about forty-seven millions. The increase of the permanent revenue, which had maintained itself every year, was an incontestible proof of the wealth of the country, contrary to the example of all former wars. At the first period of the last war, it was 11,000,000; in 1799, 14,574,000. If Gentlemen would turn their eyes to the state of the trade and commerce of the country, the prospect was not less pleasing.

In 1784, according to the Custom-house calculations, which he was ready to confess were not to be considered as a true comparison, it amounted to 13 millions; in 1799 to 25 millions; so that in that space our trade had increased nearly two to one. The exports of British manufactures, at the Custom-house valuation, which is considerably below the value, was also considerably increased—our imports were as satisfactory. The exports of foreign merchandise in 1784 were 4 millions, in 1799 14 millions, which, on an average proportion, was two and three to one. The total expenses within the present year, were great and heavy; but with all that pressure, looking at the collective wealth of the country, the vigour and opulence of the nation, he was happy to say, that our resources were equal to all without breaking in on our capital, or undermining the prosperity of the country. With respect to the statement of our expenses for the current year, he was not disposed to differ very much from the Hon. Gentleman, except in a sum about 600,000, as to the rest, the Honourable Member, as far as he could examine that article, was perfectly correct. As to the Imperial loan he was not prepared to recognize that loan as a permanent charge on this country. The Honourable Gentleman, in order to swell his accounts, had also included the management of the revenue; this was a new article, which never had been introduced in such a manner before. With respect to the peace establishment, the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. T.) had included several articles which he, Mr. Pitt, conceived to be of a temporary nature.

Here the Right Hon. Gentleman went into a string of calculations for the purpose of confirming what he had just said, and to show that the peace establishment would not exceed 24 millions. The Right Hon. Gentleman then called the attention of the Committee to the peace establishment at the conclusion of the last war. It could not be expected, undoubtedly, that the peace establishment would immediately find its level at the extent of the present war. The expense must necessarily continue during the time that we are to call our forces from distant stations, until we reduced our armies and navy. As to the income tax, on which the Hon. Gentleman seemed to lay so much stress, he would take it at the sum originally estimated. The Committee would recollect that this was a tax newly imposed, and of course that the returns were imperfect, but he was determined to adopt such measures as would raise it to the sum of ten millions: for if such means were not made use of, the system which the wisdom of Parliament had adopted would be weakened, and which promises to be so beneficial, so that he hoped the measure would be rigorously enforced to prevent any evasions, may even to increase the rate of that contribution, rather than to let it fall short of the sum at which it was originally estimated. The application of this tax on the return of peace ought to be generally known.

He wished to state to the public the beneficial effects of it. It would be at their option how long they wished to entail this tax on themselves, if they wish to diminish the means of its extinction. Supposing the war to terminate in 1800, this ten millions would redeem the debt contracted in this year, and fifteen millions in the next, in four years and a half. The expense of the present war, compared with our former wars, however large in itself, was less expensive than any one of them. The voice of the country called for the most vigorous prosecution of it; so that, looking at the amount of our expenses, we should not stop short, but in a manly and decided manner employ the most effectual means of raising the supplies within the year, instead of protracting the burthen by diffusing it over future

years. By the adoption of the present system, the loan of this and next year will be extinguished at the end of the war, in four years and a half, or in five at farthest; but by the former system of funding, it would not be extinguished in less than forty years, whilst the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. T.) when he touched on this subject in a former debate, had stated, in time of peace the public would repine that the income tax should be continued for five years; but if they were taught a similar burthen was to be imposed on them for four or five years, it would, in his view of the question, make a difference. Here the Right Hon. Gentleman went into a variety of calculations. That when the old sinking fund had reached its maximum, together with the temporary income tax, both would rapidly tend to reduce the national debt.

With respect to the national debt, which drew serious apprehensions from many friends, and from our enemies the most triumphant prefaces of rapid destruction, it must be matter of joy to the former, and of pain and disappointment to the latter, to learn that in the debt incurred, the present just and necessary debt, by purifying the system since adopted, will be extinguished in 1833, or 1840 at farthest; and in addition to this, permanent taxes to the amount of nineteen millions would be set free. This was no idle speculation, founded on vague estimation or seductive calculations, but it must be a pleasing reflection to all that heard him, and to the public at large, that in the period he had just stated, permanent taxes to the amount of eighteen or nineteen millions would be set at liberty from the mere operation of the old and new sinking fund, and the income tax; so that, if this system was not adopted, the national debt in 47 years would amount to the enormous sum of nine hundred millions. The Right Hon. Gentleman then took a wide view of our resources, in order to show that the increase of our trade was more than double to the increase of our burthens. Our resources then were certain, our prospects clear, and the system so wisely adopted, that he hoped it would be out of the reach of accident.

With a view then to the ultimate liberation of the country from its burthens, we were called on to proceed in the same steady course in which we had so happily set out—to the mortification of the enemies of this country—to the enemies of its greatness. We see it founded on a basis not to be shaken, where he trusted it would remain for ages, the admiration, the envy, and the bulwark of the world.

Mr. TIERNEY made several remarks on Mr. Pitt's calculations, and concluded with observing, that an idea had been held out that the country would be able to support the war let it continue ever so long, for which reason he was the more anxious to press his resolutions. There was one Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Windham) in that House, who wished the war to be continued until the ancient monarchy should be restored. He gave him and Lord Fitzwilliam, who held the same opinion, full credit for their sincerity; and as long as one of these continued to be a Minister assisting in his Majesty's Councils, there was no great chance of a restoration of peace. He should consider the resignation of that Honourable Gentleman as the signal of peace. He would, however, put it to the House, whether this was not the moment in which the country was in the best condition to obtain a safe and honourable peace.

Mr. PITT's resolutions were read and agreed to. The House was then resumed. Adjourned till to-morrow.

JULY 4.

The bill permitting the making of a tunnel under the River Thames at Tilbury Fort, was read a third time and passed.

A message from the Lords acquainted the House of Commons that their Lordships had agreed to the Income Tax Amendment Bill—The Russian Mint Bill, the Silver Corn Importation Bill—the British, Greenland, and Newfoundland Fishery Bills, and several other public and private bills.

The Naval Stores Importation Bill—the Corn Importation Bill—and the East India Shipping Bills, were read a third time and passed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the House, on rising, do adjourn to this day to-morrow. Agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS—July 4.

TREASON FORFEITURE BILL.

On the question for the second reading of this bill, Lord HOLLAND said, it was one to the principle of which he was most decidedly opposed, being unjust and mischievous, as it visited the iniquities of the fathers upon the children.

The LORD CHANCELLOR supported the bill. It was not a new law but only calculated to convey to posterity the regular and established treason laws of the country.

After some debate the House divided—
For the second reading 8
Against it 4



JULY 5.

SUN-OFFICE—JULY 5.

HALF PAST ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

A dispatch from Earl St Vincent has been received this morning at the Admiralty, stating, that both the French and Spanish fleets were blocked up, the former at Toulon, and the latter at Carthage.

By the Lady Harriet Packet, which arrived on Tuesday last from Lisbon in 19 days, we have at length some certain intelligence respecting the enemy's fleets in the Mediterranean. The Spaniards had reached Carthage in a very disabled state, as will be seen from the list in our Falmouth letter; and it appears that the French fleet had again got into Toulon, on the very day on which Earl St Vincent with his fleet appeared off that port.

Lord Nelson's prizes are still laying at Lisbon. On the 4th of June, his Majesty's frigate Alcmena arrived at Lisbon from a cruise, during which she captured two prizes, which she brought in with her.

The Spanish Gazette states that the French fleet got into Toulon on the 21st of May, in a horrid state, and that Lord St Vincent was off that harbour.

When the packet left Lisbon, Sir Alan Gardner, in the Royal Sovereign, was off the Rock of Lisbon, with another three-decker, and the Cesar of 80 guns, and a 74. He was waiting, it is said, for the prizes taken by Lord Nelson to bring them home.

The Hamburg mail due on Wednesday last, has not arrived.

The Fifeshire light dragoons were reviewed the 24th ult. on Sheercliff Heights, by Sir Charles Gray, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Lawrie, General Piggot, and his Royal Highness Prince William Frederick, when the regiment, notwithstanding being constantly detached for two years past, performed its evolutions, &c. much to the satisfaction of the General, who was pleased to express his approbation in very flattering terms.

Yesterday the first division of the guards, consisting of 360 of the grenadiers, and 360 of the 3d battalion of the first regiment, marched from St James's Park for Southampton: the second division followed this day, and the third will to-morrow.

Yesterday forenoon his Majesty reviewed, on Wimbledon Common, the different Volunteer Corps of the county of Surrey.

After the review their Majesties, the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, the Prince of Wales, Dukes of York, Kent, &c. breakfasted, with Mr Dundas and Lady Jane. The Royal party at three o'clock took leave, to dine with the Duke of Cumberland at Kew.

SOUTHAMPTON—JULY 4.

Arrived the 25th, 69th, and 9th regiments from Cowes, the 35th, and 79th from Lymington, and the 35th from Guernsey, destined for the projected expedition.

The Quarter-Master-General, Captain Rutherford, arrived this morning. None of the General Officers, except General Burrard, have joined, but hourly expected. Sir Ralph Abercromby comes down on Sunday. The 23d, 27th, and Queen's, are to compose part of the camp.

They are all to be completed to their war establishment. Coote, Burrard, and Knox, are to be the three Major Generals. No cavalry here at present; they are to be stationary near Windsor till the infantry have made good their landing.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitworth is to command the artillery brigade, composed of 300 men, which is to accompany this army.

This encampment will not exceed 10,000 men. The medical chests which are come down, are small and square, made to answer for horse conveyance.

FALMOUTH, July 4.

Arrived, the Lady Harriet packet boat, from Lisbon, in nineteen days. By her, we learn, that the Spanish Fleet had put into Carthage, on the 18th of May, and the following ships had received much damage:—

1. La Purissima Concepcion—Lost her foremast, and was very leaky.
2. St Anna—Leaky, and made 20 inches of water.
3. Mexicano—Totally dismantled, and 4 men killed, and the First and Second Captains wounded.
4. Pelago—Lost her main and mainmast, and sprung her foremast.
5. St Elmo—Entirely dismantled.
6. San Joaquin—Lost her mainmast, and sprung her foremast.
7. Conquistadore—entirely dismantled.
8. St Francis de Ases—Lost her foremast.
9. Souveraine—Lost her mainmast.
10. St Paulo—sprung her tiller.
11. St Francis de Paulo—split her tiller.
12. L'Orient—lost her main and mainmast.

Matilda frigate—totally dismantled. Unico brig—lost her foremast and bowsprit. Advices had also been received at Lisbon, that the French fleet, after failing from Toulon, received considerable damage, and was obliged to put back; and that Lord St Vincent's fleet had appeared off Toulon the same day, but the French had anchored in Toulon before the English came in sight.

PORTSMOUTH—JULY 3.

His Majesty's frigate Diamond, Captain Griffiths, has captured and sent into this port a large Spanish ship, laden with brandy. The Diamond, and her convoy of East India ships, arrived at Madeira in eight days after failing from this port.

Saturday a very extraordinary fraud was detected, and an accomplice, as suspected, taken into custody:—Mr W. T. a young man, who for some years has acted as a jobber, and whose father is a clerk in the Bank, bought on Friday, near 100,000. omnium, and gave his drafts on the Banking-house of R. C. and Co. for the same. This omnium was sold by an accomplice, and different drafts taken for it. W. T. absconded, and supposing his drafts not paid on Saturday morning, wrote a letter to the Stock Exchange, stating, that a Principal had left him minus to the amount of 10,000, which would occasion his drafts not to be honoured; but he was willing to pay 12s. 6d. in the pound out of his own pocket. Fortunately for the different Brokers who had sold him the omnium, the Bankers paid the drafts (through the hurry of business) and thus became the only losers, except Mr Goughley, who, by an oversight, neglected to pay a draft of 900. into the Bankers, and by that omission lost his chance of receiving that sum, as the other lucky Brokers who had preceded him.

A fleet of about 100 merchant ships failed from Jamaica, on the 10th of May, and may be expected in the course of next week.

General Mackenzie, and a great number of gentlemen, came home in the West India fleet.

Paris is perfectly tranquil. Great numbers of addresses are daily received by the Councils, denouncing the three displaced Directors.

In a magazine in Milan, the Austrians have found in a vault the following effects, which the French were not able to carry away with them:—A great many chests with valuable paintings from Rome; the great field repository of medicines of considerable value; 50 chests with church plate; a great many bales of cloth valued at 2,000,000. a small coffer with gold bars; and 40 carriages, one finer than the others, which belonged to the French Commissaries.

BRITISH ARMY.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT TO JULY 1.

	Regulars.	Fencibles.	Mi. Pro. lita.	Pro. Cav.	Art.	Tot. Inv.
England and Wales	21	28	13	1	85	154
North Britain	—	6	0	1	12	25
Ireland, & on route to	9	10	12	29	13	73
Tenby, Guernsey, &c.	—	9	—	7	—	16
Portugal	3	2	—	—	—	5
Gibraltar Minorca, &c.	—	13	—	—	—	12
North America	—	5	—	—	—	5
West Indies	2	29	—	—	—	31
Cape of Good Hope	1	4	—	—	—	5
East Indies, and on passage to	4	17	—	—	—	21
On pass. from abroad	—	2	—	—	—	2
Total	40	124	31	38	110	349

* And 37 Regiments of Native Militia.
† The Company's Troops exclusive.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

JUNE 27.

A message from the Directory announced the arrival and installation of the Director Moulins.

SITUATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

Another message was received, containing the documents demanded respecting the state of the Republic. The Directory state the wounds to be deep, and the dangers to be imminent; but the resources of the state to be immense, if wisely distributed. They declare that the internal administration requires an almost total reorganization; that robbery is organized in some departments; that revolt is near breaking out in them; that war was declared without the means of carrying it on; that the payment of the contributions expected are not defrayed; that, finally the most speedy remedies are necessary to save the Republic within, and to defend it without. The Directory annexed to their message the reports of the Ministers on which it was founded.

Jordan appeared in the tribune, and in the name of the Commission of Eleven, and presented a plan, which was instantly and unanimously adopted. The following is the substance:—

All the conscripts of all the classes are to be in a state of active service.

They shall be formed into battalions and into companies.

The officers shall be named among the superannuated or reformed officers.

There shall be formed in the departments of the West, free companies.

There shall be raised a loan of 100 millions upon the richer classes, in a progressive proportion, and to be reimbursed by the sale of the national domains.

Organic laws shall be presented upon the different objects.

After the plan had been adopted, the Commission of Eleven announced its dissolution—the Council repeated the decree, and resolved itself into a Committee to bear a report upon foreign relations.

PARIS—June 24.

The Directory have accepted the resignation of Duvall, Minister of Police, who is replaced by Bourgeois. Quinette, one of the deputies delivered up by Dumourier, is appointed Minister of the Interior, in the room of Francis de Neufchateau.

The approach of the enemy, and the want of means of defence, had occasioned the putting of Genoa in a state of siege—but the dangers being at an end, the siege has been raised.

JUNE 26.

It is said that the French fleet joined the Spanish at the heights of Genoa, in order to succour it against the English who were in pursuit of it; and that the two fleets beat the enemy, took six sail of the line, and lost three.—*Moniteur.*

ARMY OF ITALY.

Letters transmitted with a message from the Directory to the Councils, in the sitting of the 6th Messidor (June 24).

MACDONALD, General in Chief of the Army of Naples, to MOREAU, General in Chief of the Army of Italy.

You have, doubtless, been informed, that after the taking of Port-Ferrajo we proceeded to Longona, to form the attack of that place. Some disembarked Neapolitan troops, joined to a general insurrection in the Isle of Elba, obliged the Chief of Battalion, Monferat, to fall back upon Porto-Ferrajo. Being the besieger, he soon became the besieged, and was the last extremity, when he adopted the bold and masterly resolution of sallying out, during the night, upon the enemy. By frequent attacks, he had lost a great number of men, and the number of his troops was reduced to 5 or 600. With this handful of brave men he attacked the enemy, put them to flight, took their camp, their ammunition, 12 pieces of battering artillery, and three or four mortars. He returned to the town, and has since been attacked. I have sent some slight reinforcements to him.

General Miols has asked the rank of Chief of Brigade for Citizen Monferat, and I am about to send him a provisional brevet. He has cited a number of distinguished actions performed by that officer.

Two days ago, General Olivier fell in with the Austrian General at Saint Venzio. He charged him along the whole of the road to about a mile from Modena. He killed and wounded a considerable number of the enemy, and took 100 prisoners. I reconnoitred the enemy this morning, and they make feints as if they would defend themselves before Modena. Salm has arrived at Fassanely, and detaches parties to Rubiera and Canigiana. Dumbrowski informs me that he takes a position about eight miles from Reggio. I have received no accounts from General Rusca and Monferat; but they ought to arrive this day before Modena. The troops are this moment put in motion for the attack. Health and fraternity!

Letter from the head-quarters at Modena, (June 13), by General MACDONALD to General MOREAU, commanding the army of Italy.

The first divisions of the army of Naples began to act on the offensive yesterday, in a manner somewhat brilliant. A corps of the enemy, which had assembled near Modena, was attacked with vigour and impetuosity. The obstinacy was equal on both sides; the bayonets were several times crossed, and there were four charges of cavalry took place; but the victory rested on our side. The enemy have left about 1500 men in killed and wounded. We have made 2000 prisoners, among whom are 40 officers of all ranks. We have taken from twelve to fifteen pieces of cannon, their waggons, their standards, 400 or 500 horses, and a great deal of baggage. The rout was complete.

On our part we have lost nearly 200 men killed and wounded; among the first is the brave General of Brigade Forest, commanding the division of chasseurs. If the divisions coming from Bologna had been able to have forced the passages of Taro, which the enemy hold, few of the troops before Modena would have escaped. We still pursue them, and the main body of the army proceeds to Reggio.

I shall send you a detailed report as soon as all the particular accounts have reached me.

This letter will be signed by the Chief of the Staff. I write to you from my bed. I cannot sign the letter, having received several wounds in an attack of cavalry. They shall not, however, prevent me from following the army.

Health and fraternity! LEOPOLD BERTHIER.

These advantages, say the Directory in their message, give the most encouraging hopes of the junction of the two Generals.

The letter of Moreau, which incloses those of Macdonald, is dated from Genoa, June 16, and announces that Macdonald arrived at Parma on the 14.

Letter from General Lapoye to General Perignon, Commander of the right wing of the army of Italy.

Head-quarters at Bobbio, June 18.

General Victor has reached Placenza, with his division, where he attacked the Austrians, who must doubtless have been in great force, since the combat lasted six hours; he repulsed them with loss. A part of the enemy threw themselves into the castle, whether 16 pieces of cannon had been conveyed from Pizzighetta. The remaining part crossed the Trebbia, and retreated to the castle of San Giovanni. On the succeeding day, which was the 17th, the Austrians attacked him, but were repulsed.

I am assured that the whole army of Naples has arrived at Placenza; so that we are now masters of the most important passages of the Po.

I entered Bobbio about a week ago, the enemy having re-
turned on our arrival. I have sent a strong detachment to
Sant'Antonio, where there should be about 60 Austrians,
but they were ordered to fall back on Bobbio, but were prevented
from doing so by the rapidity of our march. At this moment
their retreat must be cut off.

In a letter of the 18th, from the head-quarters at
Tortona, General Desolais acquaints General Perignon with his
advance into Tortona without firing a shot. The result of all
intelligence is, that the army, forming a combined mass of
50,000 men, after having occupied the best positions, is advancing
towards the enemy.

Another letter of the same date, from the head-quarters
at Tortona, it is stated, that a corps of 18,000 Austro-Russians
is surrounded by Moreau, Macdonald, Victor, and Grenier.]

STRASBURG, JUNE 26.

At two o'clock this morning we were awoke by the
firing of cannon and musketry on the other side of the
Rhine in the vicinity of Offenburgh, about 4 or 5
leagues from hence. It continued till 9 in the morning,
but the result we have not yet learned. Some persons
who went to the bridge of the Rhine to be eye-witnesses
of the affair, bring back intelligence that a great many
wounded are coming to us. The baggage of the 10th
and 21st regiments of heavy cavalry, and that of the
20th of chaffeurs, mounted, have repassed the Rhine,
and are encamping on the glacis of our citadel. There
is every reason, therefore, to presume that we have been
forced to retreat. It appears the engagement has been
general along the Rhine. Perhaps the enemy are de-
termined to oblige us to withdraw part of our forces from
the vicinity of Switzerland, in order to enable them to
attack Massena on his flank.

BERNE—JUNE 21.

The melancholy spectacle which surrounds us, be-
comes every day more insupportable. Our wants and
our misery daily increase. Massena defends us with
much valour as knowledge, but he has not a sufficient
number of troops. The contractors and the commis-
saries deceive the Directory and the Ministers on this
head, in order to justify their robberies. The soldiers
are so abandoned as to live wholly at our expense.—
Fifteen days ago they took from us 6000 quintals of
corn. The magazines of Brouck and of Lucerne have
been put into requisition, and a large requisition has
been imposed on us, besides forage and rations every
where for the troops. The contractors are of no ser-
vice; we are obliged to furnish carriages, while the
French waggoners are laden with troops. This is the
most exasperating, as we are now getting in our harvest.
Ten thousand men in the Valais are entirely at our ex-
pense; in short, we are utterly ruined, if troops and
corn are not sent us, and the villains who pillage us re-
tained.

VENICE—JUNE 16.

The 8000 French who appeared under Modena, on
the 11th were, it seems, only General Macdonald's ad-
vanced guard. On the 12th, that General attacked
Modena with superior force, and obliged General Ho-
benzoller to fall back on the Po; in the mean time
General Ott attacked at Parma, was also obliged to re-
treat to the Po. The young Duke of Parma has fled
with his family to the left side of the river, in order
that he might not be any longer among the belligerent
armies.

General Kray has repaired in haste to the head
quarters of Marshal Suwarrow, who was on the 23d at
Alexandria, in order to consult with him on the means
of repelling Macdonald's army, which indicates the de-
sign of passing the Po in the neighbourhood of Mantua;
an enterprise, which if successful, would be attended
with very disagreeable consequences for the Austro-
Russian army.

Marshal Suwarrow has on his part concentrated a
great body of his army in the neighbourhood of Alef-
landria, to oppose the enterprises of Moreau, who has
thrown himself in considerable force on the back of the
Apennines, near Aquil and Novi.

It is known that General Moreau had left the two
divisions of Victor and Grenier on that point to re-
inforce Perignon, who, on that side, covered the town of
Genoa. Moreau, afterwards caused the troops with
which he had made his retreat to Coni, to retire to-
wards the same point; and having received a reinforce-
ment of from 12 to 15,000 men he finds himself in a
situation to resume the offensive, and to raise the block-
ade of the citadels of Alefandria and Tortona, while the
army of Macdonald makes an advantageous diversion on
the lower Po.

BUONAPARTE'S ARMY.

The following article we copy from the *Journal des
Hommes Libres*, of 12th Melidor (30th June), into
which it has probably been copied from some German
Journal:

Official report of Commodore Sir SIDNEY SMITH to the OT-
TOMAN PORT, respecting the siege of the town of Acre by
the army of Buonaparte.

Constantinople, May 23.

Buonaparte, after quitting Salahie, employed eight days in
crossing the desert. In this march he lost a great many men
and horses by bad provisions and the want of water, as well as
by the sword of the Arabs, who never ceased to harass him.
On leaving the desert he took possession of Larissa, and after-
wards of Gaza, Lidda, and Ramle, which were very ill de-
fended by the troops of Ghezzar Pacha. On the 3d of March
he was close to Jaffa, which he took by assault on the 7th,
after having battered in breach. The Turks made a vigorous
resistance, and the French were in a manner obliged to lay
siege to every house. The whole garrison were put to the
sword, but this assault cost Buonaparte almost 1200 men. On
the 17th of March the General entered Caiffe, and on the 18th
he invested St John d'Acre. Commodore Sir Sidney Smith
left Constantinople on the 19th of February, arrived at Alex-
andria on the 3d of March, after stopping some days at Rhodes,
and taking on his passage the French gun-boat La Marianne.
On the 3d, Commodore Trowbridge sailed for Sicily, and Sir
Sidney Smith took upon him the chief command of the naval
force.

On the 7th, Sir Sidney proceeded towards the coast of Sy-
ria, and on the 12th arrived before Caiffe; on the 15th he
steered for St John d'Acre, to concert with Ghezzar Pacha,
having got the start of the French by two days, which he em-
ployed in making preparations for the defence of the place.—
On the 16th, about eight in the evening, after a chase of three
hours, the Commodore took off Cape Carmel, the whole
French flotilla, under the command of Eyadon, *chef de division*,
laden with heavy cannon, ammunition, plat-forms, and other
articles necessary for Buonaparte's army to undertake the siege.
This artillery, consisting of 44 pieces, was immediately mount-
ed on the ramparts of Acre, against the lines and batteries of
the enemy, as well as on gun-vessels. The latter were em-
ployed with the greatest success against the enemies flank, and
forced them to slaken their fire. The nature of the ground,
however, permitted the French to carry their trenches within
half a musket shot of the ditch of the place.

On the 14th of April, Commodore Smith took a chebec from
Damietta, laden with rice, flour, and Biscuit, for Buonaparte.
On the 30th of March, the French having formed a breach
in the north-east part of the town, endeavoured to take it by
assault, but were vigorously repulsed by the garrison with
considerable loss: The ditch was filled with dead bodies. The
troops of Ghezzar Pacha afterwards made three successful as-
saults; the object of the last was to destroy a mine, which
the enemy had constructed under the covered way to the north-
east, in order to fill up the ditch near the old breach. The
English took charge of this enterprise, and while 2000 Turks
watched the sortie, they jumped into the mine, and finding

that the works were not quite finished, tore down the supports,
and destroyed the whole construction. The English in this
bold attempt lost only Major Oldfield of the marines, and one
private; Lieutenants Wright and Jauverin of the navy, Mr
beatty an officer of the marines, and 21 soldiers were wound-
ed. After that an uninterrupted fire was kept up from the
place, the artillery being served by the English and Turkish
artillery men, who had set out from Constantinople on the 5th
of March. The enemy's fire then ceased entirely, as Buona-
parte wished to reserve his ammunition for a last effort, which
gave no uneasiness to Col. Philippeaux, the chief engineer in
the place.

Letter, written by Buonaparte, to Ghezzar Pacha, da-
ted 19th Ventose, (March 9) circulated here:

Since my arrival in Egypt, I several times informed you,
that I had no design to make war against you, and that my
only object was to expel the Mamelukes. You returned no
answer to the overtures which I made to you. I announced,
that I desired you would drive Ibrahim Bey from the frontiers
of Egypt; but, instead of that, you sent troops to Gaza; you
formed there large magazines, and gave out, that you intended
to march against Egypt. You indeed began to put this plan in
execution, and you drew 2000 of your troops into the fortress
of Arish, which is only six miles from the frontiers of Egypt.
I was obliged then to depart from Cairo, to direct in person
the war which you seemed to invite. The districts of Gaza,
Ramle, and Jaffa, are already in my power. I have treated
with generosity of your troops as surrendered at discre-
tion; but I have been severe towards those who violated the
rights of war. In a few days, I shall march against Acre; but
why should I go to deprive an old man, with whom I am not
acquainted, of the few remaining years of his life? What are
a few miles more of territory, in comparison of those which I
have already conquered? And, as God grants me victory, I
will, like him, be clement and merciful, not only towards the
people, but towards the great.

You have no solid reason for being my enemy, since you were
that of the Mamelukes. Your Government is separated from
that of Egypt by the districts of Gaza, Ramle, and impassable
marshes. Become my friend, be the enemy of the Mamelukes
and the English, and I will do you as much good as I have al-
ready done you hurt, and I can still do you more. Send me a
short answer by some person invested with full powers, that I
may know your views. He needs only to present himself to
my advanced guard with a white flag, and I have given orders
to my Staff to send you a pass of safety, which you will find
here annexed. On the 1st of Germinal, (March 21.) I shall
march against Acre. I must therefore have an answer before
that day.

Verbal answer of Ghezzar Pacha:

I have not written you, because I am resolved to hold no
communication with you. You may march against Acre when
you please. I shall be prepared for you, and will bury myself
under the ruins of the place rather than let it fall into your
hands.

On the above answer, the French Editor of *la Claf
du Cabinet*, makes the following observations:

"It appears that such, indeed, would have been the fate of
Acre and Ghezzar Pacha, had not the English Commodore
Sir Sidney Smith, thrown himself very opportunely into the
place, to direct the defence of it, and above all, had not his
squadron taken Buonaparte's artillery and ammunition, which
were employed in defending the place they had been destined
to reduce. This event gave reason to believe that Buonaparte
was obliged to raise the siege of Acre, and to fall back on
Gaza.

The Paris papers state, that Blanchard, the Balloonist
is at present engaged in forming a Squadron of Balloons,
with which he has undertaken to make an aerial excursion
to America. He has also prepared a boat, in case
of accident, which no storm can sink. His departure
is to be announced in the public papers.

The Egyptian intelligence of last week is very brief,
and very confident. "Sir Sydney Smith has taken
Buonaparte prisoner!" "Buonaparte has taken Sir
Sydney Smith prisoner!" Take one from one, and there
remains nothing.

A Gentleman, named Man, being met and asked by
an infane neighbour who he was, replied, "I am a man
by name and a man by nature." "Are you?" says
the infane, "why then I am a man before myself, and
we two will fight you two;" upon which he knocked
him into a ditch.

The distinguished French General, who is vested with
the important command of the "The Army of England!"
has, if he gets paid, as frug a sinecure as any in England!

—STOCKS—

This day, (July 5) at twelve o'clock,
3 per cent. on 61 1/2 — Quinlan 6 1/2
Exchanges on Dublin 11 1/2

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—JULY 8.

We have received the Paris papers from the 23d ult.
to the 2d inst. Their contents are of considerable im-
portance. They have brought the first official details
from Generals Macdonald and Moreau, for which
see the foregoing columns.

Official accounts from MACDONALD boast of some
advantages gained by that General in Italy. It does not
appear, however, that on the 16th of June he had ef-
fected his junction with MOREAU, though it was con-
fidently expected that such a junction would soon take
place.

It is said, the intention of MOREAU was to direct his
march against Alefandria and Tortona, which latter
place the Moniteur of the 29th ult. says he has retaken.
These operations induced Marshal SUWARROW to con-
centrate a great part of his army near Alefandria. From
thence his head-quarters were removed about the 16th
of June to Pavia, for the purpose of commanding in
person against MACDONALD, while General MELAS
acts against MOREAU. The reinforcements which MO-
REAU is said to have received by the Breff fleet, amount-
ed between 12 and 15000 men.

A decree has been adopted, by which all the con-
scripts are ordered into active service, and a loan of a
100 millions to be raised. This was resolved upon in
consequence of a message from the Directory, stating
that the most prompt and efficacious measures were ne-
cessary to save the Republic.

Lord ST VINCENT has sent home dispatches, ac-
quainting, that the French fleet is blocked up at Tou-
lon, and the Spanish at Carthagen.

Saturday, a very fine boy, about seven years of age,
was drowned while bathing near St BERNARD'S Well
in the water of Leith. The place where this unhap-
py accident happened is a deep pool by the side of a
shelving rock, which has proved fatal to a great num-
ber of young boys. It certainly would be proper to
fill it up to prevent similar accidents in future.

Tuesday last a Gentleman called upon the Treasurer
of the Orphan Hospital, and gave a donation to that
institution of 15l.—And on Thursday another Gentle-
man called upon him, and gave a donation of 20l.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Friday night, a gen-
tleman coming up the High Street, when near the end
of the South Bridge, was rudely jostled by three fellows,
one of whom struck him a violent blow on the head; a
guard soldier who stood near, tho' repeatedly called up-
on, made no effort to secure the ruffians.

DIED.

At Canon-mills, on the 4th inst. Mrs MARGARET SPOTTIS-
WOODE, wife of James Eyre, Esq.

We hear the Marquis of TITCHFIELD has presented
the Rev. Mr DAVID RITCHIE, assistant to Dr WILLIAM
MOODIE, St Andrew's Church, Edinburgh, to
the church of Kilmaronock, in the room of the late Rev.
Mr JOHN ROBERTSON.

The whole of the Leeward Island fleet bound to the
Clyde, twenty three in number, are now arrived.

The Discovery, Refu, is arrived at Jamaica from
the Clyde, with a prize, a French privateer of six guns
and sixty-five men.

The Venerable, Capt. METCALFE, of Hull, on his
passage from Lisbon to Oporto, was attacked by a Span-
ish privateer off Oporto bar, of 10 or 12 guns, who
engaged him for one hour and an half, making several
attempts to board him; but Captain M. always fired his
guns loaded with grape shot, whenever the privateer was
so near as he thought they would have the most effect,
by which means he killed several of the Spaniards, and
obliged them to strike their colours. The Venerable's
rigging being much cut, and it blowing hard, he did
not think it prudent to hoist out his boat to take posses-
sion of the privateer, but made fail for Oporto, where
he arrived in safety, and not any of his crew hurt.

On Tuesday last, the Sarah and Elizabeth, HA-
VITT, of Hull, arrived there from Greenland, with 11
fish, 1000 seals, and 300 butts of blubber. Capt. HA-
VITT brings the following account of the success of the
different ships belonging to this port, whom he spoke
with from the 1st to the 3d of May:—Elizabeth 12
fish; Egginton, Fanny, and Ariel, 6 each; Symmen-
try, 4; and 1000 seals; Oakhall, 7, nearly full; Ca-
toline, 4 or 5; Blenheim, 7, 155 butts; Enterprise, 3;
Truelove, 11; John, 3 or 4; Maria, 9; Samuel, 3;
Minerva, 7; and Manchester, 8. Did not speak the
Traveller or Elfron.

Captain HAVITT also brings accounts of the success
of the ships belonging to the following places, viz.—
Dunbar, North Star, 2 fish.—Liverpool, Hermit, 11,
and Peggy 3.—London, Bridget 5, Dingwall 5, Nan-
cy 9, Inverness 3, Lively 7, Prince of Wales 4, Ed-
ward 3, Success 1, Young Eagle 3, Dundee 1, and
Kent 1.

On the 25th ult. the Active, FOSTER, and Jupiter,
PRATMAN, failed from Hull for London, and on the
following day fell in with the Anacreon privateer, off
the Dudgeon Lights, who captured the Active, and
had manned his boat to take possession of the Jupiter,
when luckily the Champion frigate came in sight, and
bore down for the Jupiter, supposing her to be taken;
on being informed by Captain PRATMAN, that the Ac-
tive was then in possession of the enemy, and shewn what
course the privateer was steering, the frigate manned
his boat, and sent her to retake the Active, who, in the
mean time, had been taken from the Frenchmen by
some fishing boats and colliers, the two men left on
board having prudently thrown overboard the powder
and matches, to prevent the Frenchmen firing upon the
fishing boats as they came up to the ship.

The officer and boat's crew of the Champion soon got
on board, and carried her to Yarmouth; the Jupiter
bore away for London, where she arrived last Monday.
The frigate, with every sail set, steered his course after
the privateer, then in sight, and luckily came up with
her, and carried her into Yarmouth Roads last Monday,
a circumstance that frees the vessels on this coast from
an experienced and daring depredator, who has for se-
veral years been constantly off the coast making nume-
rous captures, and is the same that took the Guildford
and Rover, lately off the Humber. He is supposed to
have taken into Norway upwards of 60 vessels.

The privateer had taken, on the same day, several
coasting vessels, one of them said from Leith, and ano-
ther from Gainfrob' to London. We hope they will
be retaken.

PRINCESS OF WALES'S FENCIBLE LIGHT
DRAGOONS.

Owing to some misrepresentations to his Royal Highness
the DUKE of YORK, it was in contemplation to have recalled
the PRINCESS OF WALES's regiment from Ireland and reduced
it; but the following letters shew that this regiment is still to
be retained and their service in Ireland continued.

(COPY)

DUBLIN CASTLE, MAY 11. 1799.

I am commanded by the Lord Lieutenant, to trans-
mit to you for your information, the following extract
of a letter, dated the 6th inst. which his excellency has
received from his Grace the DUKE of PORTLAND, viz.

"I have laid before the King the representation signed
by Lieut. Col. ORD, in behalf of the PRINCESS OF
WALES's regiment of fencible cavalry; and am com-
manded to acquaint your Excellency, that in con-
sequence of it, his Majesty is graciously pleased to order,
that that regiment shall not be brought to England and
reduced as was intended, but shall continue to serve in
Ireland." I have the honour to be, Sir, your most
obedient humble servant,
Lieut. Col. ORD, PRINCESS OF WALES's fencible cavalry. E. B. LITTLEHALES.

SIR,

HORSE GUARDS, MAY 24.

I have had the honour to receive and to lay before
the Commander in Chief, your letter of the 15th inst.
and his Royal Highness has received much satisfaction
from the favourable report you have been enabled to
make, of the disposition of the PRINCESS OF WALES's
regiment of fencible cavalry. I have the honour to be,
Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
Lieut. Col. ORD, PRINCESS OF WALES's fencible cavalry. ROB. BROWNRIG.

SIR,

DUBLIN CASTLE, JUNE 26.

Your letter of the 7th June, inclosing one from
Lieut. Col. ORD of the PRINCESS OF WALES's fencibles,
having been transmitted by command of the Lord
Lieutenant (who entirely approved of them) to be laid
before the Duke of YORK. I have the honour to in-
form you, that his Royal Highness has been pleased to
express his perfect satisfaction at the line of conduct
Lieut. Col. ORD has pursued. I have the honour to
be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
Major General Sir CHARLES E. B. LITTLEHALES.
AGILL, Bart.

Garnerin, the celebrated aeronaut, ascended with his
balloon, on the 22d ult. at Paris, for the purpose of mak-
ing a new experiment of the parachute. He detached
himself from the balloon at a prodigious height, and,
after an interval of twenty minutes, alighted in a garden,
with perfect ease and security.

HADDINGTON, July 5.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.
First	36s 9d	27s 6d	23s 0d	18s 0d	17s 0d
Second	33s 0d	25s 0d	21s 6d	17s 0d	17s 0d
Third	29s 0d	23s 0d	21s 0d	16s 3d	16s 3d

CUPAR CORN MARKET, July 4.

	Wheat.	Barley.
First	36s 9d	27s 6d
Second	33s 0d	25s 0d
Third	29s 0d	23s 0d

L 11 1/2

LLOYD'S MARINE LIST—JULY 5.

THE Benjamin and Elizabeth, White, from Grenada to
London, has been captured off Dungeness, by two privateers,
retaken by the Raccoon sloop, and brought into the Downs.
The Cunningham, Alcock, from China to Copenhagen, is
taken and carried into Bourdeaux.

The Ardent, from Baltimore to Leghorn, is cap-
tured and carried into Algiers.

The Hanover, Snow, from Zant for Bristol, is taken by the
Spanish fleet, and carried into Carthagena.

The Juno, Morrison, from Antigua, and the Mary Ann,
IM-Nab, from Demerara, are on shore at Liverpool, and near-
ly full of water.

The Navigator, Green, from Tobago to London, is lost near
the Lizard.

The Hope, Worley, from Charleston to Tortola, is captured
and sent for Guadalupe.

WINDS AT SEA.

July 2. S. W.—3. ditto—4. E.

MAILES.

Arrived—Ireland, 3.—Hamburg, 0.—Leeward
Islands, 1.—Jamaica, 1.—Lisbon, 11.
Due—Ireland, 3.—Hamburg, 1.

—ARRIVED AT LEITH—

July 6. Ceres, Bruce, from London—Nelly, Harrow, from
Hamburg—Hazard, Smith, from Inverness—Jean, Morrison,
from London—Janet, Hodge, from Liverpool—Christian,
Wishart, from Newcastle—Three Brothers, Barr, from New-
castle, all with goods—William and Betsy, Julian, from Bos-
ton, wheat—Industry, Dodd, from Pillow, ditto—Courier,
Ahlekes, from ditto, ditto—Two sloops with coals.

—CLEARED OUT—

6. Beutley, Wilson, for Inverness—London and Ber-
wick Packet, Ward, for London—Janet, Marshall, for Aber-
deen—Leith Packet, Scott, for London—Endavour, Tod, for
Perth—Welfare, Greig, for Liverpool, all with goods.
Wind W. S. W. moderate.

—LONDON—

—ARRIVED INWARDS—

July 2. Berwick and Leith, Edinburgh and Berwick pack-
Cooper, Commercial, Farther—Inverness, Isabella, Clack
Sally, Sallie.

3. Berwick, Neptune, Hall.
4. Dundee, Success, Ballingall.

—CLEARED OUTWARDS—

2. Berwick and Leith, Coldstream packet, Watson—
Montrose, Bell, Adair—Thurso, Christian, Reay.
3. Leith, Edinburgh and Berwick, Cooper; Berwick
packet, Paterson—Perth, Active, White.

CARD.

GILCHRIST & CO. have the honour of acquainting the
Ladies, that they have this day got to hand a Great
Choice of Patent Clocks, Veils, and Lace, of the most ex-
cellent patterns;—also a box of Straw and Chip Hats, contain-
ing the New Perceptive, Grecian, and Turkish shapes, with a
Variety of Black and Natural Coloured Leghairs, which are a
present exceedingly scarce in London.

GILCHRIST & Co. solicit the attention of the Public to
their assortment of Furniture Calicoes, which, in consequence
of some late additions, is now very large and splendid.
CORNER OF BLACK STREET,
HIGH STREET, July 8. 1799.

HOLLANDS GENEVA FOR SALE.

In the Excise Warehouse, Leith.

NINE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR HALF AN-
KERS, of an excellent quality.
Apply to Brown, Murray, and Co. Leith, July 6.

LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE.

No. 12, NICHOLSON'S STREET, EDINBURGH.
Licensed by Government.

FIRST IRISH STATE LOTTERY—1799.

Begins Drawing Tuesday 23d July.

THE TICKETS

Are sold and divided into

HALF, FOURTH, EIGHTH, AND SIXTEENTH SHARES,
BY ANDREW SIEVWRIGHT.

For J. BRANSCOMB, one of the Original Contractors for the
present Irish Lottery.

By whom the FIRST 30,000 POUND PRIZE
Ever sold, No. 24,206, was drawn in 1 Half, 1 Fourth, 1
Eighth, and 1 Sixteenth.—And in the same year,
No. 34,523, entitled to L. 20,000.

Was sold in 1 Half, 1 Quarter, 1 Eighth, and 1 Sixteenth.
Likewise the first Blank ever entitled to
Twenty Thousand Pounds, No. 37,347.

Was sold in 1 Fourth, 3 Eighths, and 6 Sixteenths, in
Lottery for 1797.

And in the State Lottery, drawn February 1796,
No. 35,342, entitled to L. 20,000.

Was sold in 1 Half, 1 Fourth, 1 Eighth, and 1 Sixteenth.
And in the Second IRISH Lottery for 1798, the Ticket
No. 24,821, entitled to

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS.

Was sold to a Club of Gentlemen's Servants near Bedford-
Square, being divided into sixteen equal parts; one
of the fortunate Adventurers had a Sixteenth of
a 2000l. prize from the above Office
the year before.

Likewise, in the same Lottery, No. 28,878, entitled to
ONE THOUSAND POUNDS.

Was sold and registered to a Club of 21 labouring men,
And in the last ENGLISH Lottery,
No. 11,780, entitled to L. 20,000.

Being the only one shared, was sold in 2 Quarters and 8 Six-
teenths. Likewise in the same Lottery,
No. 24,315, entitled to

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS.

Was sold in 1 Half, 1 Quarter, 1 Eighth, and 1 Sixteenth.
AND IN FORMER LOTTERIES.

A very great proportion of all the Capital Prizes have been
sold, shared, and registered.

All Shares sold at this Office, are stamped and secured by
act of Parliament; and the prizes will be paid at current va-
lue as soon as drawn.

Country Correspondents remitting Post Office orders, Ban-
kers Bills at sight or a short date, or Cash, will have tickets
or shares sent them on the same terms as if personally present.
Letters (post paid) duly answered. Schemes Gratis.

TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of ROBERT COLLIER, late Tenant in
Easthall, in Fifeshire, are requested to meet by themselves,
or their doers properly authorized, in the house of Mrs Cock-
burn, vintner in Cupar Effie, on Thursday the 18th July cur-
at one o'clock afternoon, when states of Mr Collier's affairs,
and a list of his debts, with such of the grounds thereof as
have been lodged, will be laid before the meeting for their
consideration, and in order that a dividend may be immedi-
ately struck.

Such creditors as have not yet lodged their grounds of debts,
are requested to do so, in the hands of Robert Johnston, writ-
ter in Cupar, one of the trustees, betwixt and the day of
meeting.

It is expected that all concerned will attend to this intima-
tion, that there may be no delay in the final arrangement of
the trust matters.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

To be sold by public voluntary roup, within the house of A-
lexander Davenie, vintner at New Inn, upon Wednesday
the 24th July cur. betwixt the hours of twelve midday and
one afternoon, (if not sooner sold by private bargain, of
which notice will be given.)

THE LANDS OF NETHER DRUMS, lying in the parish
of Falkland, and county of Fife, consisting of 39 acres
Scots measure, or thereby, situated in the heart of a populous
and thriving country, in the immediate neighbourhood of coal
and lime, and bounded on the south by the great turnpike
road leading from New Inn to Falkland. They are of a good head-
y soil, and capable of great improvement. The lands are at pre-
sent under lease to a substantial tenant for thirteen years from
Martinmas next, at 63l. 15s Sterling yearly rent, and are
entitled to pasturage and other servitudes on the Lomonds
of Falkland, on a division whereof a considerable share will fall
to this property.

Also to be sold, the following Acres, lying in and a-
bout the Burgh of Falkland—viz.

Two and a Half Acres, possessed by William Beveridge and
John Scott.

One Acre in the Coralet, possessed by John Williamson.

One Acre of thereby, possessed by Robt. Jackson;—and about
Two Acres of Outfield, possessed by William Muckenzie.

The articles and conditions of sale are in the hands of Robert
Johnston, writer in Cupar; to whom, or to the prior at
Drums, application may be made for further particulars.

IN last week's papers, I observed an account of a decision of the Court of Session, in a question between a carrier and the Post Office, respecting a letter containing money, which was lodged at their Office, but afterwards could not be found. I observed, at the same time, an account of another unfortunate man, far advanced in life, condemned, in England, for opening such letters, besides the recent one at Edinburgh, for the same crime. These examples, Sir, however much we must regret them, are absolutely necessary; and, on the other hand, the decision in the above case is certainly a very proper one. In this situation, if some method could be devised to prevent such letters being secreted, it would both serve the cause of humanity, and at the same time, would ease the minds of those having occasion to send money by post. How far this end might be attained by the proposed plan, I submit to the consideration of those concerned, if you think it worth a place in your paper. I may be wrong; but it appears to me, that it would, in a great measure serve the purpose intended by it.

In consequence of the decision above referred to, many persons will be very scrupulous in sending money by post, from the mistaken idea (which is now corrected by this decision) that the Post Office was liable to make good the contents of letters so mislaid. The great temptation, at present, for keeping up such letters, lies wholly in this, that the person thinks he can secretly deliver the letter, without any person being able to show that he actually received it. By the plan, however, I now trouble you with, it would assuredly ascertain the delivery of the letter to the Postmaster, its being sealed up in the bag, and lastly, the letter-carrier who received the same to deliver. In this situation, the temptation for secreting the letter would be entirely removed, while the person's mind that sends it would be made perfectly easy, in seeing it entered in the monthly list, by putting down his signature opposite to such entry.

Should such letter, so entered, after all, be found amissing, it should be understood publicly, that the revenue of the Post Office, at all events, was not answerable for the contents of it; but, notwithstanding this, the plan above referred to would effectually serve this good purpose, that it would point out the person who left received the letter now amissing; and the dread of this, I should think, would fully prevent him from attempting to keep it up. I remain, Sir,

Your most humble servant,
P. Z.

ABERDEEN—MONDAY, JULY 5.

LIST OF MONEY LETTERS.
1 Timothy Thophilus, merchant, Edin. John Bull.
2 C. T. Baker there A. T.
3 G. H. ditto there C. R.
4 J. B. writer there M. Y.
5 A. C. merchant there P. R.
6 S. T. ditto there C. P.
7 P. O. ditto there M. S.
8 R. M. writer there J. F. II.
9 L. P. Nicholson's Square, there C. M.
10 M. F. Cowgate, there N. R.
The above 10 letters put into the bag, J. R. J.
and sealed in our presence J. S.
M. B. The above list always to accompany the parcel containing the money letters, and the monthly lists to be kept by the postmaster to be of the same form.

EXPLANATION OF THE PRECEDING LIST.
1st, That all letters containing money, should be marked on the back, "Money Letter," and delivered to the Post-Master or his Clerk, who should enter the same, and the person to whom it is addressed, as in the 1st column.

2d, That the Post-Master should keep a list similar to the above, and having entered the letter in it, he should hand the same to the person who gives in the letter, so as he may put down his name opposite to the entry.

N. B. As such lists might be suppressed, a dozen of them, (viz. one for each month) should be delivered yearly by the General Post Office to the different post-masters, and the same should contain the signatures of the Secretary and Solicitor upon each of them. By this method a security would be given to the person who gives in the letter, by seeing it regularly entered in a list, which could not be suppressed by putting another in its place.

3. These letters being tied up in a parcel by themselves, along with the above list of them, when they are delivered out to the letter carrier, he should put down his name as in the 2d column.

N. B. Should it be thought that it would consume too much time for the letter carrier to put down his signature at full length, opposite to every such letter he receives, then let him put down his initials.

The trouble the above plan would occasion to the postmasters would not be great; but in order to recompense him in some shape, he might be allowed 3d. or 6d. for every money letter; and I am sure no person sending such a letter would grudge a sixpence for having the satisfaction in seeing the same regularly entered. I have only to add, that by proposing the above plan, I do not mean by it to say, that if the letter is amissing, the Post-office is to be liable for the contents of it. By no means; the only purpose intended by it is contained in the above letter.

P. Z.

SEQUESTRATIONS, &c.
Creditors of JAMES TAYLOR, Merchant in Muthil, to lodge their claims with Alex. Porteous, merchant, Perth, John Thomson, schoolmaster, Muthil, or Robt. Peddie, writer, Perth, on or before the 1st of August.

WILLIAM, JOHN, and HUMPHRY BARNOUR, Merchant and Bleachers in Kilmarnock, to meet in John Orr's, vintner in Paisley, on the 20th July, at one P.M. to decide on an offered composition.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ARBROATH, COUNTY OF FORFAR.
To be sold by public roup, within the house of Miss Fildan, vintner, Arbroath, upon Monday the 23rd day of October 1799, betwixt one and two o'clock afternoon.

THE LANDS AND ESTATE OF DENFIELD, lying within a mile and a half of Arbroath, consisting of about 100 acres mostly arable. A convenient Mansion-house, Garden, Pigeon-house and offices are on the premises, with a Plantation of about six acres, besides a good deal of hard wood planted about the house. The mansion-house is pleasantly situated, and commands an extensive view of the sea, and the adjacent country. The purchaser's entry will be at Martinmas next, the whole having been in the natural possession of the late proprietor for many years.

The conditions of sale and title deeds, which are unexceptionable, may be seen in the hands of John Colvill town clerk of Arbroath, to whom, or to Thomas Duncan writer in Edinburgh, intending purchasers desirous of full or information respecting the premises may apply.

James Bruce at Denfield will show the lands.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Subscriptions in the Fort William District of Inverness-shire, The Parish of Kilmallie.

Mrs M. Campbell, aged 100 years; Mrs McDonald, Dowager of Dalnag, at Fort William; Mrs Hardie Montrose, there; Mrs Munro, Maryburgh; Miss Bell M'Laughan, there; Mrs M'Laughan, midwife, there; Mrs Cameron, there; D. M'Intyre, vintner, there; J. Livingstone, vintner, Corryburachan; Mrs Livingstone, there; H. M'Laughan, vintner, there; J. M'Phoe, Schoolman, John Cameron, Kenmore; Alexander M'William, Calock Minick; Donald M'Bean, Strone; Evan Cameron, Inverfingrove; Duncan Cameron, schoolmaster, Culterind; Duncan M'James, miller in Culterind; John M'Kenzie, Jun. Ballachellish; John M'Kenzie, Sen. there; Donald Cameron, Lagavann; Archibald M'Eachan, tenant in Shona; John M'Varill, tenant in Langall; Donald M'Malter, Balmaclich—5s. each

Evan M'Millan, merchant, Tomenuck
D. M'Millan, drover, Maryburgh; J. M'Ewan, Raymaier, there; Donald Kennedy, drover, Fort William; John M'Millan, pensioner, there; Duncan Kennedy, merchant there; Augustus M'Millan, Ashuaerie; Mary Cameron, maid-servant, Menick; Alexander M'Kenzie, in Culterind; Evan Cameron, in Ounich; Angus M'Kenzie, ditto; Wm. M'Kenzie, ditto; John Cameron, ditto; Evan M'Kenzie, ditto; Duncan M'Kenzie, smith in Ballachellish; John M'Kenzie, Jun. Iacharia; Duncan M'Kenzie, in Iacharia; Daniel M'Dougald, there; Donald M'Millan, there; Donald Boyd in ditto; D. M'James, in ditto; Dun. M'Millan, grainger, Muragan; John M'Millan, Pensioner; John M'Phoe, Cameron, in Kenmore; Evan M'Kin-son, ditto; Duncan Cameron, ditto; Duncan Cameron, Gencammagarry; Donald Cameron, 2d, Glad-ferri; Lachlan M'Donald, tenant in Glening; Evan M'Donald, ditto—2s. each

Widow M'Kenzie, Maryburgh; Charles M'Laughan, color there; Wm. M'Intosh, Corryburachan; Duncan M'Kenzie, in Ounich; Evan Cameron, Tomenuck—1s. 6d. each

Alexander M'Donald fawer; Miss Bell Cameron, Inver-
malle; Miss Jean Cameron, ditto; Mrs M'Nair, wid-
ow, Maryburgh; Evan Cameron, there; Alexander M'Le-
John M'Donald, shoemaker, there; Donald Cameron, post-
there; D. Cameron, there; Widow Una M'Lea-
there; Duncan M'Grigor, tailor, there; John Cam-
er, weaver, there; Widow M'Kenzie, there; John
M'Intyre, boatman, there; John M'Laughan, labourer
there; Alexander Ferguson, square-wright, there;
Robert M'Coll, smith, there; Alexander M'Ra-
there; Charles M'Grigor, tailor, Corryburachan;
Donald M'Lea, shoemaker, there; Lachlan M'Lea,
shipmaster, there; Lachlan M'Lea, sen. mariner
there; Hugh Kennedy, chapman, there; Kenneth
Cameron, there; John Campbell, pensioner, there;
Donald M'Malter, there; Alexander M'Lea,
boatman, there; Angus M'Millan, labourer, there;
Donald Cameron, boatman, there; Widow M'Intyre,
there; Flora Cameron, there; Charles M'Laughan,
Jun. there; John M'Lea, labourer, there; Evan M'
M'Intyre, there; John Fraser, shoemaker, there; Alex-
ander Taylor, wright, there; John Cameron, shep-
herd, Clunes; Angus Cameron, ditto, ditto; John
Kennedy, ditto; Allan Kennedy, ditto; Donald Ken-
nedy, ditto; Donald Cameron, ditto; Alexander Ken-
nedy, ditto; John Cameron, second, ditto; Angus
Kennedy, ditto; John M'Ala, ditto; David Ken-
nedy, second, ditto; John M'Millan, Achuaerie;
J. Cameron, ditto; Donald Kennedy, Foonish; D.
Cameron, miller; John Cameron, Achuaerie; John
Cameron, second, John Cameron, third, ditto; Donald
Roff, ditto; John M'Millan, ditto; John Cameron,
fourth, ditto; Allan Cameron, ditto; Donald M'Phee,
ditto; Charles Cameron, Salachan; Angus M'Phee,
Kornoch; Evan M'Millan, there; John Cameron,
there; Alexander M'Millan, Murlagan; Donald Cam-
eron, servant to Culterind; Donald Bain Cameron,
servant to Ann Cameron, maid servant to ditto;
Evan M'Millan, servant maid to ditto; Donald M'Lea
Cameron, ditto, ditto; Mary Cameron, poor wo-
man, there; Evan Cameron, ditto; Duncan Cameron,
there; Allan Cameron, there; John Cameron, there;
Duncan M'Kenzie, an old soldier, there; Donald In-
nes, shoemaker, there; Niel M'Millan, there; Dun-
can M'Kenzie, Jun. in Ballachellish; John M'Kenzie,
woodkeeper to Lochiel; Donald M'Kenzie, there;
Wm. Rankin, in Iacharia; Allan Cameron, Jun. in
Corryburachan; Donald Cameron, there; Duncan
Rankin, there; Donald Cameron, sen. there; Eddy
Kennedy, a widow, there; Alice M'Kinnon, there;
D. M'Kinnon, ditto; E. M'Millan, ditto; D. M'Phee,
pensioner, Invermalle; Donald M'Kinnon, ditto;
Angus M'Kinnon, ditto; Evan Cameron, shepherd,
ditto; Dugald Cameron, there; Dugald Cameron,
second, there; John M'Phee, in Glenfer; Donald
Cameron, ditto; Malcolm M'Phee, there; John Cam-
eron, there; Duncan Cameron, there; Evan Cam-
eron, Tomenuck; Evan M'Millan, ditto; John Cam-
eron, ditto; Alexander M'Phee, ditto; John M'Phee,
ditto; Duncan M'Phee, ditto; Alexander Cameron,
ditto; Dugald Cameron, Moy; John Cameron, there;
John Cameron, ditto; John Cameron, ditto; Charles
Cameron, ditto; John Cameron, ditto; Donald Cam-
eron, ditto; Evan Cameron, ditto; Alexander M'
Niel, there; John Cameron, there; Donald Cameron,
there; John Cameron, Cowan; Evan Kennedy, there;
John Kennedy, there; Duncan M'Kinnon, there;
Alexander M'Kinnon, there; Archibald M'Kinnon,
there; Evan Cameron, there; Donald Cameron, there;
Donald Cameron, there; John Cameron, there; Arch.
Cameron, there; Donald M'Kinnon, there; Donald
Cameron, there; Archibald M'Vear, there; Evan
M'Vear, there; Donald Cameron, there; Allan M'
Kinnon, there; Donald Cameron, there; Finlay
Grant, there; Donald M'Lea, Glenhy; Peter M'
Kinnon, Kenmuir; Dugald Cameron, Barr; Robert
M'Donald, Corrack; Angus Cameron, Elder Moy;
John Cameron, Welter Moy; Donald M'Kinnon,
there; John M'Kinnon, Muirfield; John Cameron,
ditto; Donald Cameron, ditto; Dugald Cameron,
ditto; A. Cameron, ditto; D. Cameron, ditto; Mal-
com M'Millan, ditto; John Cameron, ditto; Donald
Cameron, ditto; Wm. M'Intosh, there; Alexander
Cameron, there; Evan M'Vear, there; Donald
Rankin, in Corryburachan; Duncan Rankin, in ditto;
Allan Cameron, sen. in ditto; Angus Colquhoun, in
ditto; Niel M'Innes, labourer in Moldard; John
M'Kenzie, ditto; Dugald Cameron, ditto; Robert
M'Kenzie, ditto; Angus M'Donald, ditto; Mal-
com Gillic, ditto; Angus M'Donald, Glenfer,
ditto; Angus M'Vear, there; Donald M'Vear,
shepherd, Annat; John M'Innes, labourer, Affary;
Dugald M'Donald, ditto; Kinlochmidart; Donald
M'Pherson, tailor, ditto; Peter M'Grigor, shepherd,
Glenaladale; Alexander M'Dougald, salmon-fisher,
ditto; Donald M'Donald, Glenaladale; Angus M'
Dougald, ditto; John Donald, Glenfarn; Allan
M'Donald, ditto; John M'Intosh, ditto; Donald Cam-
eron, ditto; John M'Millan, ditto; Angus M'Do-
nald, tenant in Seardie; Alexander M'Pherson,
ditto, ditto; Donald M'Phee, ditto; Rory
M'Donald, packman, Glening; J. and D. Anderson,
Lochiel; Alexander M'Vear, tenant, ditto; John
M'Donald, tenant, ditto; Ronald M'Donald, ditto,
ditto—1s. each

Donald Cameron, Maryburgh; John Cameron, Clunes;
Evan Cameron, Achuaerie—5d. each

Angus M'Kenzie, shoemaker, Maryburgh; Duncan M'
Phee, gunner, Ullian; Donald M'Millan, Mil-
nich; John M'Kenzie, pensioner, 3s. each

John M'Phee, Crecf; Angus M'Phee, ditto; John M'
Phee, ditto; Alexander M'Phee, ditto; Dugald M'
Phee, ditto; Mary Coll, widow, Stronachuan—
4s. each

Donald M'Grigor, an old soldier, in Iacharia

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SALE ADJOURNED.

THE Sale of the Lands of MAINS OF SOUTHWICK, in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, and the Lands of DODHOUSE and DODHOUSE, in berwickshire, is Ad-
journed to a future day, of which due notice will be given.—
In the mean time, application may be made to Henry Jardine,
writer to the signet, who has powers to conclude a private bar-
gain between and the day of sale.

SALE OF LANDS & MILLS IN THE COUNTY OF FIFE.
By private Bargain.

ALL and Whole the Just and Equal Half of the LANDS
of POLDOFF, and of the town thereof, commonly called
Smiddygreen, all and whole the orchard, ward, and place
of Inchmure, as also, all and whole the floor, barley, and
corn mills, of Craighwar, commonly called Parlin, with
the mill lands and millturs thereof, all lying in the parish of
St Andrew's, and Sheriffdom of Fife; as also the superiority
of a sixteenth part and a thirty second part of the town and
lands of Kingsbarns, lying in the parish of Kingsbarns and
Sheriffdom of Fife.

These lands are well known, are of a very superior quality,
and are all neatly inclosed and subdivided with stone dykes,
hedges, and ditches. On the property there is between 30
and 40 acres of fine thriving young plantations of different
kinds of wood, and also two pigeon-houses. The post road
leading from St Andrew's to Crail, runs through the estate,
which is distant from St Andrew's four miles, and from Crail
five miles, and is in the close neighbourhood of the thriving
and populous villages of Kingsbarns and Boarhills. The post
goes every day from St Andrew's to Crail, and returns in the
evening.

A complete new mansion house and offices have been built
within these four years, on a neat and genteel stile, and the
house lately painted.—It consists of dining-room, drawing-
room, parlour, seven bed rooms, kitchen, laundry, scullery, with
various other conveniences; there is abundance of excellent
water; in the back area conducted in leaden pipes. The house
is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Kenag, com-
mands extensive prospects of the country, the coast of Angus,
and of the German Ocean, and the garden and orchard are
well stocked with the best kinds of fruit trees.

The lands and mills are all set to tenants upon leases, ex-
cepting about 30 acres in the hands of the proprietor. Upon
the expiry of the leases, a very considerable increase of rent
may be expected; the floor and barley mills are almost new,
and the machinery of the very best construction; the command
of water is very great, scarcely an instance has occurred of
these mills being stopped either in winter or summer from the
want of it; the situation is peculiarly well adapted for the ex-
ecution of mills for the manufacturing of cotton yarn, &c.
both on account of the fall of water, and being in the neigh-
bourhood of the villages of Kingsbarns and Boarhills.

All the lands hold of the crown, and afford a freehold qualifi-
cation in the county. The mansion-house, offices, and the lands
in the hands of the proprietor, may be entered to immediately,
and if a purchaser inclines he may have the household furni-
ture, which is new, at a valuation.

For further particulars apply to John Campbell, junior, writ-
ter to the signet, North Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

**JUDICIAL SALE OF
LANDS IN THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT
AND HOUSE IN DUMFRIES.**

To be sold by public roup, within the Parliament or New
Session House of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 10th day
of July 1799, between the hours of five and six in the af-
ternoon.

ALL and Whole the Ten Merk LAND OF CORBIE-
TON, with the Tiends, Maltures, and Pertinents
thereof, lying in the Parish of Bute and Stewardry of Kirk-
cudbright.

These Lands consist of 269 acres, 1 rood, and 9 falls, Scots
statute measure, and are situated on the great military road
from England to Ireland by Portpatrick, at the distance of 12
miles from Dumfries, and six from Castle Douglas. The soil
is considered to be of as good a quality as any in Galloway,
both for tillage and pasture, and may be improved at a small
expense, there being marle within the property, and lime and
shells can be had at a moderate price. The vicinity of these
lands to Dumfries and Castle Douglas affords a ready market
for the produce thereof, and being at the distance of only three
miles from the harbour of Dub-of-Hass on the Solway Frith,
they are very convenient for the exportation of grain to the
markets of Liverpool and other towns on the west of Eng-
land.

There is a commodious House of two storeys with suitable
offices, on the premises, also a Garden and Orchard.

The lands hold of the Crown.

The free proven rent of the lands is 201l. 5s. 5-pence, and
the proven value is 5635l. 11s. 8-pence, at which sum they will
be set up to sale.

The whole of the lands, excepting two small possessions of
8l. 8s. and 11l. 11s. of yearly rent are let in lease. The lease
is for twenty-one years after Whitsunday 1797, and there is
a condition therein that in case of a sale of the lands, and the
purchaser shall incline to assume the possession thereof, it
shall be in his power to do so at any term of Whitsunday dur-
ing the currency of the lease, by giving a year's previous no-
tice to the tenant, and allowing him one full year's rent. The
tenant, on the other hand, being obliged at his removal to
leave the whole lands in grass.

Also, That DWELLING-HOUSE in Calvert's Vennel, in
the town of Dumfries, with the pertinents, presently possessed
by Mrs Riddick. The proven rent thereof is 131 and the
proven value 180l. at which sum they will be set up to sale.

The articles of roup and title-deeds, with a plan of the lands
of Corbie-ton, may be seen at the office of Mr Bruce, deputy
clerk of Session; and persons wishing for further information
may apply to James Gilchrist, writer to the signet, Edin-
burgh, or to Wellwood Maxwell, Esq. Dumfries, the judicial
factor on the lands, who will show printed copies of the me-
morial and abstract of the prepared state in the process of sale.

COUNTY OF MORAY.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

THE LANDS AND ESTATE OF COLTFIELD, lying in
the parish of Alves and county of Moray. The rent of
this estate, putting a moderate value on those parts thereof in
the Proprietor's own possession, is about 800l. Sterling. These
lands, whether they be considered in point of quality as to soil,
exposure or compactness, are not exceeded by any in the coun-
ty, as they are susceptible of every species of agricultural im-
provement presently in practice; are capable of carrying every
kind of crop which the country produces; and the natural good
quality of the land has been much enhanced by the present
proprietor, who has farmed a great proportion of it himself
for many years, and expended considerable sums in its improve-
ment with no view to a sale. The estate has a freehold qualifi-
cation in the county, and besides the property-lands, it is
entitled to a proportion of a large undivided Common, bound-
ed by the Moray Frith, on which no value is put, though this
would unquestionably be a great acquisition upon a division.
The estate lies within three miles of the sea-ports of Brugh-
head and Fiddhorn, and is free from thirlage and every kind
of servitude, which can be either detrimental or unpleasant to
a proprietor.

In point of local situation, it is enough to remark, that this
estate lies in the vicinity of the town of Forres, within a mile
of the sea, and five miles of Elgin, so that to any person ac-
quainted with the beauty of this part of the country, the extent
of prospect, the respectable neighbourhood, and richness of
the soil, it is unnecessary to add more, and it is attended with
this peculiar advantage, that there is not a lease upon the prop-
erty, so that a purchaser may have access to the whole at next
term.

There is also to be sold,

THE LANDS AND ESTATE OF WESTERTOWN, lying
within the parish of Elgin and county of Moray. This estate
is of considerable extent, it holds of the Crown, and besides
the property-lands, it has an extensive right of Common
over the Barony of Plussardine, which would in like manner
be a valuable acquisition on a division. The rent is at present
about 160l. Sterling. These lands are situated in the neigh-
bourhood of the town of Elgin, in the romantic Vale of Plus-
cardine, and command a fine view of the Old Abbey and ad-
jacent country; and as Westertown like Colfield, is wholly
out of lease, they are both from that circumstance, most de-
sirable purchases to any Gentleman of intelligence and spirit,
versant in the improvement of land.

A great part of the price may remain on proper security in
the hands of the purchaser; and for further particulars, ap-
plication may be made to Peter Rose Watson, Esq. the proprie-
tor, by Elgin, or Geo. Robinson and Rob. Ainslie, Clerks to
the Signet, Edinburgh.

N. B.—The above lands will be sold together or separately
as may best suit intending purchasers.

SALE OF LANDS AND PATRONAGES

In the Counties of Nairn and Inverness.
To be Sold by Public Voluntary Roup, within the Royal Ex-
change Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on the 20th day of No-
vember next, between the hours of two and three in the
afternoon.

THE LANDS AND ESTATE OF GEDDES, commonly
called *Easter Geddes*, lying within the parish and coun-
ty of Nairn.

These lands are pleasantly situated on the banks of the river
Nairn, and command a delightful prospect of the Moray Frith
and the opposite coast of Ross and Cromarty. They lie within
three miles of the Royal Burgh of Nairn, where there is
a good weekly market remarkably well supplied with fish and
provisions of all kinds, on most reasonable terms.

The lands of Geddes are presently rented at about 2200l. Ster-
ling, but on the expiry of the present leases they will rise many
double. One of the principal farms is presently let on a lease
of two lives, and as both the tenants are upwards of 70 years
of age, access will be had to it in all probability within a few
years, and double rent has already been offered for that posses-
sion.

The lands are well known to be of a rich fertile quality, and
capable of producing every kind of grain. There is a young
thriving Plantation on the property, upon which no value is
put, and it has a right in common to some extensive tracts
which on a division might be planted or turned into pasture
with much advantage to the proprietor.

The public burdens affecting this property are comparatively
small, and as the tiends are valuable and the stipend of the
parish lately augmented, any future augmentation will affect
the proprietor of Geddes in a trifling degree.

The Lands hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to
vote for a member of Parliament to the county of Nairn.

**THE LANDS OF BROADLEY, HOWFORD, & TOM-
DOUL,** with the Mill thereof commonly called Broadley's
Mill, with an eighth part of the Grieshop Lands of the
burgh of Nairn, together with the Crofts called *Smyrn's
Crofts*. These Lands also lie on the banks of the river
Nairn, in the vicinity of the burgh of Nairn, and parish and
county thereof. They are of a fertile kindly quality; and as
the rent has not been raised these many years, and as the
nature of all kinds can be had upon easy terms from Nairn,
a considerable rise of rent may be reasonably expected. The
present rent is about 80l. Sterling. The proprietor has rights
to the tiends, and the same have been valued. The whole of
these lands hold feu of the town of Nairn for payment of
3l. 4s. 8d. Sterling of feu duty.

THE LANDS OF FLEMINGTOWN, lying within the
parish of Petty, and county of Inverness. This property is of
very considerable extent, and of a most improvable quality,
having the command of inextinguishable moors within itself, and
there have lately been discovered some beds of marle.

It is situated in the near vicinity of the Garrison of For-
George, which always affords a ready and good market for the
produce of the estate. The present rental is upwards of 1200l.
Sterling; but from the rapid progress of improvements in that
part of the country, and the natural advantages which the
Lands of Flemington possess, a very great additional rent may
be looked for on the expiry of the present leases, all of which
have only a few years to run. These lands hold of the Earl
of Moray for payment of a yearly feu duty of 20l. Scots.

The proprietor has right to the tiends, and the same were
valued some time ago.

**THE DONATION, PRESENTATION, and RIGHT
PATRONAGE** of the parish of Moy, lying within the Pres-
bytery and County of Inverness. And also, an ALTERNATE
Right of Presentation to the Parish of Croj, lying in the
Presbytery and County of Nairn.

All these lands and patronages will be disposed of in one
lot, or, if more agreeable to intending purchasers, in two or
more as wished for.

The titles to these different properties are clear, and together
with plans of the estates may be seen in the hands of Archibald
Dunbar, W. S. who will also inform as to other particulars.

TO BE SOLD.

**THE BENEFIT OF THE LEASE OF PART OF MEIKLE BAL-
LOCKART and AUCHINFAD,** lying in the parish of Glenelg,
and adjacent to the village of Glenelg, in the county of Wig-
ton, upon the great road from Carlisle to Portpatrick, at
the distance of ten miles from the town of Stranraer; and of which lease
one year is to run after Whitsunday 1800, either in one
more Lots, and either for a price to be paid at a competent
term, or partly for a price, and partly for an advanced ren-
tal, and of an excellent soil. They are inclosed and sub-
divided, and within a short distance of a good shipping-port.

The Farm of BANKFIELD, in particular, which is beau-
tifully situated, and separated from the rest of the lands, con-
tains 141 Scots acres of very fine land, either all arable or
meadow, with a south exposure; and, being in general dry
and easily wrought, is well adapted to turnip husbandry. On
Bankfield there is a good dwelling-house, consisting of two
storeys, with suitable offices, all covered with slate, and may
be disposed upon by itself; and in that case the remainder will
be disposed of in the following lots:

Lot I.—The North Fell, South and North
Stancfauld Hill, Meadow and Mill Parks, North
and South Calf Wards, measuring about 65
Lot II.—Gray's Hill, about 44
Or these two in one.

Lot III.—Chapel Hill, rather more than 9
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ALSO TO LET.

The Farm of HUGH PARK OF AUCHINMAG, lying
in the parish of Glenelg, measuring 85 Scots acres, inclosed
and divided—all arable, and of a strong but pretty dry soil,
except about six or seven acres of good pasture.

This farm is very pleasantly situated upon Auchinmag Bay,
where there is a shipping port; and the tenant will have the
benefit of taking sea-ware for manure in common with the other
tenants of Auchinmag, as well as shell sand, of which there
is sufficient quantity; so that there is nearly a complete supply
of manure within the lands. There is a substantial dwelling-
house and offices, all covered with slate, upon the premises.—
Along with the above there may also be let, a farm of 31 Scots
acres immediately adjoining, the lease of which expires at Whit-
sunday 1807, of an excellent soil, dry, and easily wrought.

Apply to the Rev. Mr Learmont, at Abbey, near Glenelg,
who will give orders for showing the lands; or Thomas Adam,
clerk to the signet, Edinburgh, the proprietor.

LANDS IN PERTSHIRE FOR SALE.

To be sold by public roup, on Friday the 13th day of July
next, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house of Edin-
burgh, between two and three o'clock afternoon.

ALL and WHOLE the LANDS AND ESTATE OF NOR-
RIESTOWN OF THORNHILL, lying within the parish of
Kirkcudbright, stewardry of Monteth, and shire of Perth, con-
sisting of 40 acres, or thereabouts, of excellent kerse ground, and
10 acres, or thereabouts, dryfield, all arable, and tithes